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HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

Co. "D," 13TH REGIMENT, N. J. VOLS.

PART OF THE

3<sup>d</sup> BRIGADE, 1<sup>st</sup> DIVISION, 12<sup>th</sup> ARMY CORPS, U. S. A.

WITH THE

MUSTER ROLL OF THE COMPANY.

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COMPILED AND PRINTED FOR THE USE OF ITS MEMBERS BY THE  
AUTHORITY OF "D" SOCIETY.

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NEWARK. N. J., 1875.

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NEW YORK :  
D. H. GILDERSLEEVE & CO., PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS,  
101 CHAMBERS STREET.

1875.

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N.J. vols., part of the 3d brigade, 1st divison,  
12th army corps, U.S.A. with the muster roll of  
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## PREFACE.

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THIS little book makes no pretense to rank with the "Literature of the Rebellion," nor does it owe its origin to any ambition to take place as a history, in any sense of the word. The same feeling which prompted the survivors of Company D of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, to band themselves into a society to perpetuate the associations and friendships growing out of their army experience in the great struggle for the maintenance of the Republic, has also moved them to put in durable form the record of the part they took as a military organization in that struggle. And this, too, not only for their own satisfaction, and for the information of those who, in time, shall take their places on the society roll, but also as a sacred duty to the memory of their comrades who died on the field of battle, or fell as victims to the exposure and perils of soldier life. If, then, by reason of its appearing in print, this record shall provoke the critic's pen, let it be remembered that it was not written for the public eye, nor for public entertainment and instruction. That, in homely language, it pretends to give only a truthful summary of the life of Company D, as a fractional exponent of that grand



## PREFACE.

army of the Republic. The record claims for itself at least one distinguishing quality, and that is authenticity. It is not the compilation of a single writer; but its facts are taken from notes made at the time on the company's rolls; from the private journals, and the recollections of the actors in the scenes themselves. Not a fact stated but has been rehearsed again and again in the hearing of the society, and submitted to their severest scrutiny, until at last the record, as it now stands, is the unanimous verdict of the whole society.

This little book, then, disclaiming all pretensions to other merits, rests itself on the one claim—that its record is *true*.







HISTORICAL SKETCH  
OF  
Co. "D," 13TH REGIMENT, N. J. VOLS.

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As a component part of the Thirteenth Regiment, the history of Company D must, of course, form part and parcel of the history of the regiment. This regiment was raised by the State of New Jersey, under the second call made by the President of the United States for three hundred thousand men, Charles S. Olden being then the Governor of the State of New Jersey.

Colonel Ezra A. Carman, formerly of the Seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, was commissioned as colonel of the regiment, and the next commission issued was that of a second lieutenant, to George A. Beardsley, who proceeded at once to raise the company; this was on the seventeenth day of July, 1862; William G. Boggs, on the same day, was mustered in as the first private recruited for the company, and received the warrant of a sergeant. On the 18th recruiting com-



menced in earnest. On the 19th the following advertisement appeared in the Newark *Daily Advertiser*:

### RALLY — RALLY — RALLY!

COMPANY D, 13TH REGIMENT,

N. J. V.—Col. Carman.

The subscriber, having received authority to raise Co. D., of the 13th Regiment, N. J. Vol., is now enlisting good men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, at 305 Broad St., and No. 1 Ferry St. It is desired that this company shall be composed, as near as can be, of men of the character which will make the society in camp as pleasant as that of our home circles. Let good men, who love their country, rally to the support of our glorious flag which traitors are seeking to trample in the dust.

GEORGE A. BEARDSLEY,

*Recruiting Officer.*

Through the influence of Thomas B. Smith, Messrs. Macknet, Wilson, and Baldwin, gave the use of an office for recruiting purposes. Recruiting progressed favorably for some days, when it was interfered with by other recruiting officers offering an extra bounty of five dollars each to the next twenty men. Lieutenant Beardsley, feeling the necessity of doing the same, applied to the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, who had received a contribution of funds to be distributed for this object, and received from him the sum of one hundred dollars, which was applied as extra bounty, and recruiting was again pressed, good men coming forward freely. By the 15th August, one hundred and seven men had been mus-





tered in, and the work of recruiting ceased. These recruits were, as rapidly as they were mustered in, forwarded to Camp Frelinghuysen, the regimental encampment situated on the Morris Canal, about two miles from Broad street, in the purlieus of the city of Newark.

The company being full was then officered as follows, viz. :

George A. Beardsley, captain.

Thomas B. Smith, first lieutenant.

Charles H. Canfield, second lieutenant.

The first muster roll of the company shows the following names :

BEARDSLEY, GEORGE A., *Captain.*

SMITH, THOMAS B., *1st Lieutenant.*

CANFIELD, CHARLES H., *2d Lieutenant.*

#### SERGEANTS.

WHITFIELD, GEORGE G., *1st Sergeant.*

BOGGS, WILLIAM G.

MILLER, JOHN R.

DECKER, JOHN P.

PATTERSON, EDWARD.

#### CORPORALS.

Conselyea, Ira W.

Milburn, Samuel.

Hoyt, Edwin.

Paige, James C.

Lawrence, Geo. W.

Runyon, Peter H.

Lefurge, Andrew W.

Spence, John A.

#### PRIVATES.

Armstrong, James C., <i>Private.</i>	Botts, George.	<i>Private.</i>
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Atha, Thomas H.,	"	Bartlett, Sen., William,	"
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Atkins, Abram,	"	Bartlett, Jr., William,	"
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## PRIVATES.

Burlew, John J. C.,	<i>Private.</i>	Lambert, William,	<i>Private.</i>
Burlew, Jacob,	"	Morgan, David,	"
Baldwin, George F.,	"	Mason, Albert,	<i>Musician.</i>
Cook, Charles E.,	"	Milburn, Charles,	<i>Private.</i>
Curren, John J.,	"	McConnell, William,	"
Carter, Alfred,	"	Milburn, David S.,	"
Cole, Jesse R.,	"	Morningstern, Abraham,	"
Colyer, Joseph,	"	Norcross, William,	"
Collard, David B.,	"	Osborn, Alexander,	"
Dodd, William H.,	"	Page, William H.,	<i>Musician.</i>
Devor, Thomas R.,	"	Prout, Frederick H.,	<i>Wagoner.</i>
Davis, George T.,	"	Romer, Washington I.,	<i>Private.</i>
Day, Ludlow,	"	Russell, Caleb,	"
Edwards, Lemuel H.,	"	Rindell, Anthony C.,	"
Edgar, Moses,	"	Russell, Washington R.,	"
Egbert, John H.,	"	Reighley, Charles, Jr.,	"
Fields, George H.,	"	Reighley, James B.,	"
Freeman, Stephen,	"	Riker, John,	<i>Musician.</i>
Faitonte, Joshua F.,	"	Ritchie, Charles N.,	<i>Private.</i>
Green, Aaron,	"	Scull, David,	"
Griffin, John,	"	Scull, John,	"
Garabrant, James E.,	"	Stewart, Ezra,	"
Hetzel, Jacob,	"	Sherman, Oba,	"
Hopper, Byron C.,	"	Swaim, George M.,	"
Hargreaves, John S.,	"	Simmonds, Robert,	"
Harrison, Henry T.,	"	Stewart, Mortimer,	"
Harrison, George R.,	"	Shaffer, Rudolph A.,	"
Harris, Abram M.,	"	Taylor, William,	"
Jeroleman, William H.,	"	Terhune, Albert H.,	"
Jenkins, Leander,	"	Vickory, William,	"
Kinsey, George,	"	Van Arsdale, George J.,	"
Lyon, Washington,	"	Van Iderstine, Wm. H.,	"
Love, James,	"	Wilde, James B.,	"
Lewis, John,	"	Whetsell, Andrew R.,	"



The company commenced the work of instruction immediately at Camp Frelinghuysen, and were there uniformed and supplied with arms; and on the 25th day of August, with the rest of the regiment, were mustered into the United States service, by Lieutenant D. Watkins, of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry. At this time it was stated to be necessary that some of the enlisted men of the company should be transferred to the muster roll of Company I, to bring it up to the minimum number for mustering in, as well as to reduce Company D to a maximum.

That none might be transferred but those who were willing, volunteers were called for, with the express understanding that they should be transferred only on the muster roll, and that they were still to do duty with, and in all respects be treated as belonging to, Company D; whereupon the following persons stepped forward and were mustered in, as of Company I, viz.: John Booth, Thomas Giles, Moses H. Garabrant, James P. Howatt, Martin V. B. Ingram, John Ogden.

There was but little time allowed at Camp Frelinghuysen for the newly enlisted recruits to learn the duties of a soldier, or how to carry himself under arms. Sooner, far, than any one anticipated, the exigencies of the service called instant for every available man, and orders came to forward to the seat of war. Accordingly, on Sunday, the 31st of August, tents were struck, and the regiment marched out of Camp Frelinghuysen, down into the city, and through



Broad street, and on to the Chestnut street depot, of the New Jersey Railroad.

This was a memorable Sunday morning, not only for the boys of the regiment, but in the city at large; as the column, covered with the dust of the unpaved road, moved down Broad street, the churches appeared to have been deserted, and the sidewalks were lined with spectators, who testified by open demonstrations their sympathy with the chief actors of the scene. Arrived at the depot, the neighborhood was filled up with the friends of the regiment. Here the last sad leave-takings were had, which separated, in many instances, the tenderest of ties; in some cases, too, partings which were fated to be forever; a delay of about a half-hour, and then the shrill whistle of the steam locomotive announced that the regiment was off for a three years' service in the cause of the Republic.

This was the first trying ordeal through which the boys had to pass; but, once in the cars, and home and friends left behind, the excitement and novelty of the occasion soon obliterated sad thoughts, and long faces and solemn looks gave way to fun and frolic.

About midnight, on the 2d of September, the regiment reached Washington. The night was passed in the depot, resting the weary body on the floors; and, on the morning of the 3d, the regiment was marched to the "Soldier's Retreat" for breakfast. Here the boys enjoyed their first experience of





army rations. About noon the regiment was marched across the Long Bridge to the Virginia shore, and, passing along the road to Alexandria, moved on to the vicinity of Fort Richardson, on Arlington Heights, where the first camp on the enemy's soil was pitched. The Sibley tents, which had been brought with the regiment from Newark, made a fine show in the warlike scene, and contrasted strongly with the veterans who had just come from the Peninsular campaign and were encamped on all the neighboring grounds, with the sky for a canopy, or, at best, the light protection of the "shelter tent." It was then the boys were thrown upon their own resources for comfort; and, if they did not like things as they found them, they had to exert themselves to improve them. The enemy at this time was moving in force toward Harper's Ferry and the fords of the Potomac beyond. It was hardly to be supposed that an attack would be made on the strong lines of forts which surrounded Washington; but, in view of any possibility, the regiment, together with the One Hundred and Seventh New York (also a new regiment, a neighbor in the field, and subsequently brigaded with the Thirteenth), was set to work at digging rifle-pits, and drilling how to fight in them. This proved, however, nothing more than good practice in soldiers' work, until then unlearned. As, on the evening of the 6th, the command broke camp, and, re-crossing the Potomac over the Aqueduct Bridge at Georgetown, moved on toward Rock-



ville, about 22 miles distant, reaching there about 5 P. M., where it again went into camp, about two miles northwest of and beyond the town.

The tents followed the command here, together with a vast amount of baggage and regimental property. To such extent did these impedimenta of the march exist, that it is stated that *thirty-two* army wagons were required for transportation of the same.

On the 9th the tents were pitched and the camp formed, which was no sooner done than orders came to move immediately in light marching order, leaving behind tents, baggage, those who had fallen sick by the way, and a guard to protect the camp and property. This was the last the boys saw of their Sibleys, and the last, too, that was seen of many comforts and necessaries contained in the baggage of the unfortunate owners. The march commenced about 11 A. M., and at night Middle Brook was reached, where the regiment joined the Third Brigade, Second Division, Bank's Corps, to which it had been assigned, then under the command of Brigadier-General Gordon.

September 10th the march continued in the direction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; the Monocacy River was forded, and about noon of the 13th the regiment was halted at about one mile from the town of Frederick, Maryland. Here the first sound of battle was heard by the command, and the hearts of all beat fast, as each one thought the hour for the first fight was at hand.



On Sunday, the 14th, the battle of Crampton's Pass was fought, and the sound of the hostile guns was distinctly heard. The command moved at eight o'clock in the morning, and marched, with frequent halts, for sixteen hours, moving through by-roads and across fields, over the Catoctin Hills, to the west of Frederick, avoiding the main roads, which were obstructed with trains of artillery, and troops, and wagons, passing through the Middletown Valley, the beautiful scenery of which impressed the soldier's eye and mind with a life-long remembrance.

This was a day of toil which no one who participated in it will ever forget—a memorable march, which, to those ignorant of the causes, seemed without design, and a meaningless doubling over the same ground. Long after midnight, on the morning of the 15th, the exhausted column was halted, and, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Swords, went into bivouac in a field on the road-side, stacking twenty-seven muskets, and about thirty officers and men of the entire regiment being present.

Through the balance of the night, and up to noon of the next day, those who had fallen out exhausted on the march came straggling in, and it was not until about one o'clock p. m. that the march was resumed. The ground over which the command was moving soon began to show signs of the terrific strife of the day before; and as the column crossed the South Mountain and approached Boonsborough, the carnage of the fight was evidenced in the exten-



porized hospitals, such as churches, barns, houses, tents, where the surgeons were busy dressing the wounded and amputating limbs. Human gore everywhere met the eye, and told a sickening tale to the new recruit of things with which he was but too soon to become familiar. The regiment encamped for the night just beyond Boonsborough. On the 16th the command moved as far as Keedysville, and remained there during the day, cooking rations and resting in preparation for the struggle which the morrow was to witness. The enemy were now posted on the westerly banks of the Antietam Creek, occupying the hills and ridges in front of the village of Sharpsburg. About midnight the command was roused from their quiet slumber and dreams of happier scenes, and ordered to move immediately. They crossed the creek in cautious silence, and after a short march, took position among the reserves on the right. Here in line of battle the command lay down with equipments on, to catch what sleep they might during the remaining hours of darkness.

At dawn of day, sleep was routed by desultory rifle-firing among the pickets; this was soon followed by the noise of regular volleys, and then came the roar of artillery, and the combined din told that the battle was begun. The regiment was then moved to the shelter of a piece of wood on the right, and in rear of the engaged line, and held for an hour or so in reserve. At about seven o'clock, General





Gordon came in person and ordered the command to the front. Moving over the battle-field, the regiment was formed in line within a piece of woodland, on the edge of which was a battery, then engaged in a duel with the enemy's artillery, and to which battery, the regiment for a while formed a support, but, so far, without firing a shot. This was, for the time being, a pretty hot spot; solid shot crashed through the woods, and shells bursted overhead; added to this, the tops of the lofty trees, as they were cut by the missiles from the enemy, came down with a stand-from-under crash, all of which made the scene a trying one for the nerves of a green regiment. By further orders, the command then faced to the rear, and moved in line about 500 or 700 yards toward the extreme right, passing diagonally across the field and through a piece of standing corn out on to the Hagerstown-road. Here, for the first time in its history, the command engaged the enemy; raw recruits, many of them almost ignorant how to load their rifles, but all full of pluck, engaged the flower of the enemy's army—the veterans of no less a chief than Stonewall Jackson, as he was called. The command had gone over a five-foot post and rail fence, and formed on the opposite side of the road, in front of a similar fence. The ground in front was cleared for some few yards, and then covered by a piece of thick woods along the entire front; within this wood the ground sloped backward and downward, with regular successions of terraces formed by the natural rock; on these



terraces, the enemy, posted in strength, invisible to most of the Thirteenth, poured in such a galling fire as astonished the boys, and soon made it so hot that it would have been madness to remain. Acting on the principle of discretion being the better part of valor, the regiment broke and moved in pretty lively style to the rear, halting within the protection of a piece of woods. It should be mentioned, however, that Company D, being on the left, and having on their left the 27th Indiana, under Colonel Colgrove, also one of the regiments of the brigade, rallied and fought for a while in the line of the 27th, until Captain Beardsley withdrew it and joined the regiment.

The appearance of the fence rails on the road, as seen after the fight, amply testified as to the sort of fire the regiment had been subjected to, for they were literally riddled, and the only wonder seemed that any one should have escaped unhurt. In the short time the regiment was engaged on this spot many of the regiment were put *hors de combat*.

#### NAMES OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Captain H. C. Irish, of Company K, a most valuable officer, was instantly killed and left upon the ground; being buried the next day by some of his command, during a truce for burying the dead.

The regiment had not stood long in this rallying spot when the brigadier commander, the veteran General Gordon, appeared on the left, and noticing the dejected look of the boys, incident to their first



repulse in tackling the enemy, he proposed to the lieutenant-colonel to tell the boys that "the enemy were licked," and to give three cheers. Taking off his hat and swinging it in the air, the lieutenant-colonel quickly complied, and three rousing cheers were given, which ran like an electric spark through the whole command.

General Green having applied to General Gordon, who was in command of the division, for reinforcements for his line, which was then engaged on the left of the Hagerstown road, about a quarter of a mile to the left of where the regiment first went in, and sorely pressed, the Thirteenth was given to him, again went to the front under the lead of General Green himself, and took position in the woods on the left of the Dunker Church (a quaint old stone white-washed building, which stood on the ground), and on the extreme right of General Green's brigade. Here the command again engaged the enemy, and stood their ground like veterans, loading and firing at will, and under the commendation of their officers, who had little else to do but watch the fight and cheer the boys. They stood this for about an hour, and then a smart trick was played by a force from the enemy, which, coming up from a ravine in front of Company D, pretended they were going to surrender, and thus procuring a cessation of firing long enough for them to carry their point, they passed around the right of Company D, then on the extreme right of the line, and forming across the flank of the command, under



cover of the woods, poured in a murderous fire. Company D was swung round to face the enemy, but they were too strong, and the whole line giving way, the command retired again, and after rambling for some time in search of the brigade, were, under command of the lieutenant-colonel, posted in line of battle with the balance of the brigade, who by that time had been withdrawn from the fight. The battle at this time was pretty much over. The colonel of the regiment had retired to the shelter of a hospital, unable longer to keep up. The regiment remained under command of the lieutenant-colonel during the balance of the day and night, and was three times moved by him, the last time being about midnight, when it was posted in the immediate front, and within firing distance of the enemy's line, expecting a renewal of the battle on the morrow. On the day following, the 18th, the Union army was the master of the field, the enemy having retired across the Potomac into his own territory.

On the 19th the command was ordered to move, and, passing over the entire battle-field, had full view of the ghastly spectacle presented; moving through the village of Sharpsburg, down the river towards Harper's Ferry, and halting on the 20th at a spot in Pleasant Valley, about four miles from Sandy Hook, Maryland, where it remained until the 23d, and then went into camp on Maryland Heights.

The casualties of Company D in this great fight, known in the Union army as the battle of Antietam,





and in the Confederate as the battle of Sharpsburg, were four killed and eight wounded, as follows:

KILLED—James C. Armstrong,  
Jesse R. Coles,  
George R. Harrison,  
Alexander Osborne.

WOUNDED—George Whitfield,  
Ira W. Conselyea,  
Abram Atkins,  
John H. Egbert,  
Abram M. Harris,  
Byron C. Hopper, who died on the 12th October following.  
David S. Milburn, who died on the 2d October following.

The regiment remained at this encampment some six weeks, suffering considerable from exposure and sickness; the only shelter the men had from the hot sun, storms, and sharp winds, which drew through the gulch formed in the mountains on this elevated spot, was such as was afforded by little huts built of brush-wood. On the 17th of October shelter-tents were obtained, and distributed among the command. On the 27th the regiment was visited by the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, accompanied by a brilliant staff of general and other officers. The regiment was drawn out in line of battle, and saluted as he passed, giving hearty cheers to the commander-in-chief. On the 29th, under orders from headquarters, the command struck tents and marched up the Potomac to a point on the Sharpsburg turnpike, about three miles west of the



village, and opposite Shepherdstown, Virginia, where they relieved, with the rest of the brigade, Fitz John Porter's command in picketing the Potomac.

While here, and about the 12th November, the regiment was divided, the right wing, with Company D on the right, being moved up the turnpike to a position about one mile west of Sharpsburg, where Captain Beardsley established a neat and comfortable camp, to the command of which the Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert S. Swords, was ordered. The command here held a post of honor, being for the protection of the brigade headquarters and stores in Sharpsburg, which were in a very exposed situation, and, from the bends of the river, at considerable distance from the main forces, and within easy striking distance of a raid of cavalry from the Virginia side of the river, the water of the Potomac being at the time uncommonly low. The right wing, while at this encampment, was systematically practiced in the school of the battalion, and acquired considerable proficiency in practice.

At this time Burnside, in command of the Army of the Potomac, was opposite Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock, and preparing for a grand attack on the enemy, who were strongly posted on the heights behind the city. On the 10th the regiment, under orders, was moved in the direction of Harper's Ferry, crossing the Potomac at that point over a pontoon bridge on the morning of the 11th, and moved by way of Hillsborough, Leesburg, Fairfax Station, on



the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, to and beyond Occoquan Creek, where, on the 16th, intelligence of Burnside's failure was received, and the regiment moved back to Fairfax Station.

The greater part of this march was over roads in the worst condition of the season, and the command suffered many privations and discomforts. On the 4th January, 1863, the regiment again moved to Wolf Run Shoals; here, in connection with the Second Wisconsin, a post was established under command of Colonel Carman, Lieutenant-Colonel Swords being in command of the regiment.

On the 20th the command again broke camp and moved in the direction of Stafford Court House, passing through Dumfries on the 21st, and crossing the Quantico Creek (whose waters had become swollen by a persistent rain), on trees which were felled so as to bridge the creek—at the time a rapid torrent. This crossing was tedious, and consumed the greater part of the day, so that the command was moved no further until the next day. The state of the weather and the fearful condition of the roads made this a memorable mud march—the men pinning up the tails of their overcoats to keep them out of the mud. The command reached Stafford Court House on the 24th, and there went into winter quarters. While here, the command made itself quite comfortable, with light work, consisting of guard and picket duty, occasional drills, and the building of corduroy roads.

On the opening of spring, General Hooker being



in command of the army, and having matured his plans for an offensive movement, on the 27th of April, at 5 o'clock A. M. the command broke camp, and moving forward rapidly, at daylight, on the 29th, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford; thence moving to Germania Ford, on the Rapidan, crossed in four feet of water; about one mile southwest of the crossing the company went on picket duty for the night, with scarce a dry thread upon them. This discomfort was made light of, as "in the silent midnight watches" a calf was captured, slain and dressed, and soon cooked, making all glad in the refreshment of the inner man.

On the morning of the 30th the march was resumed, and the Chancellor House soon reached. On the following day (May 1st), the Twelfth Corps, to which the Thirteenth belonged, was pushed toward the United States Ford, to co-operate in the crossing of the Third Corps, the command having engaged in sharp skirmishing with the enemy, and the object of the movement having been accomplished, returned to its former position.

On the morning of the 2d orders were received to build breastworks with abatis in front, which was speedily done. During the afternoon cannonading was heard on the left, and under the impression that the enemy was retreating, the whole brigade was ordered out of their works in pursuit, leaving knapsacks behind; this impression was soon dispelled, by the sudden and continuous firing of musketry on





the right, which proved to be from Stonewall Jackson's command, which completely surprised the Eleventh Corps, posted on the right of the Twelfth, and drove them down the Chancellorville road in confusion, running in upon and over the Twelfth Corps. This stampede through the lines of the Twelfth, of men, horses, mules, wagons, etc., etc., was enough to demoralize any command; but in the midst of all the confusion, Company D held its position unmoved, until ordered to fall back, when a new line was formed. Having left their haversacks and blankets in the breastworks vacated in the afternoon, some of the members of the company sought, in the darkness of the night, to recover them. On reaching the works, they found them occupied by soldiers whose character was not easily discernible in the darkness: a closer inspection, however, revealed the fact that they were of the Confederate army, and then it was run for the Union lines, which all succeeded in reaching save Charles N. Ritchie, who was taken prisoner.

On the morning of the 3d (Sunday) the regiment, with the brigade, advanced and vigorously engaged the enemy, who was in strong force in front, the fight lasting until the ammunition was expended, when the Thirteenth was relieved by other troops. On the afternoon of the 2d the command of the regiment fell upon Captain Beardsley, who, says the historian, "here, as on subsequent fields, displayed the highest soldierly qualities, and won the cordial



encomiums of both inferiors and superiors."\* During this battle the company suffered severely—casualties as follows:

KILLED—William Bartlett,  
William Vickory,  
Andrew R. Whetsell.

WOUNDED—George J. Van Arsdale, who died on the 8th.  
William Taylor, who died on the 18th.  
First Lieutenant T. B. Smith, then adjutant of the regiment.  
Second Lieutenant George G. Whitfield (promoted from the ranks), who soon after died of his wounds.  
Moses Edgar,  
James Love,  
Anthony C. Rindell,  
Washington R. Russell, } Slightly.

The regiment was again ordered in on the extreme left, on the Rappahannock, where they took position and awaited the attack. The enemy, however, had retired to check General Sedgwick, who was advancing from Fredericksburg with the Sixth Corps. While these movements were going on, and the opportunity for the Union troops to attack was favorable, for causes unknown to the command, they were ordered to recross the river, and they wearily moved through mud and water back to their old camp, near Stafford Court House, and the campaign was ended. Here the command found itself in a very destitute condition, having lost almost every thing during the

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\* *New Jersey and the Rebellion*. — Foster, p. 323.



previous ten days' campaign; but it was soon moved to a healthier location, where the men were re-clothed, and fell once more into the routine of camp duty.

In the mean while Lee had moved again to the upper Potomac, and threatened Maryland and Pennsylvania. On the 13th June, Hooker put his army in motion; the regiment moved in the same direction, by way of Dumfries, Fairfax Court House, Drainsville, and Leesburg, crossing the Potomac at Edward's Ford; thence to Poolville, Point of Rocks, Knoxville, Frederick, Woodbury, and Tarrytown, to Littleton, Pennsylvania, a distance of 200 miles, where the command arrived on the 30th June. On the morning of the 1st July, the command broke camp at five o'clock, and marched by way of two taverns in the direction of Gettysburg. Before reaching this place, the Eleventh Corps, which was in the advance, was attacked by the enemy, and pressed back through the town. The Thirteenth was hurried forward on the double-quick, and in an exhausted condition was deployed as skirmishers on the right of the Baltimore pike. At night the command was withdrawn, and lay in support of Battery M, First New York Artillery.

July 2d, the command moved to the left of Taney Spring, and assisted in building breastworks. General Sickles being severely pressed on the left, at 6 p. m. the regiment was ordered to his assistance, but before reaching him the enemy had given way.



Meanwhile, Early had assailed the right with superior numbers, and upon their return to their works the Thirteenth found a portion of them in the possession of the enemy. Some prisoners having been taken at this point, Company D was detailed to take charge of them; these, knowing the desperate effort that Lee would make on the morrow to dislodge the Union army, and, thinking he would succeed, desired to be taken further to the rear.

On the morning of the 3d, Company D took these prisoners to "Two Taverns," and handed them over to the provost-guard. On the return of Company D to the front, the impression of these prisoners as to Lee proved to be, in some respects, correct; he had made a desperate attack, but at the close of day, with thinned ranks and disappointed hopes, he had retired from his position. In the evening of the 3d, the Thirteenth, with others, was sent to support a cavalry reconnoissance to the right, but no enemy could be found.

The dawning 4th, the nation's birth-day, was made more glorious by the declared victories to the Union armies. The enemy had retired, leaving the field in possession of the victors. The Thirteenth moved to its former position in the line.

July 5th, the march was resumed, and the command reached Frederick, Maryland, on the morning of the 7th, then proceeding to Middletown, Crampton Pass, Rohrerstown, Keedysville, Smoketown, and Fair Play, to a point near St. James's College, where the enemy





had fortified for their protection while making preparations to cross the river. The Thirteenth were at once set to work building earthworks, and but for the religious scruples of the commanding general as to fighting on the Sabbath, the enemy would have been attacked the next day (Sunday). Early Monday morning an advance was made, but the enemy had made the most of the delay, and recrossed the Potomac, leaving one small brigade, which was captured. From this place the command moved to Harper's Ferry, where they remained among familiar scenes for three days, and then marched to Kelly's Ford, Virginia, via Snicker's, Askby's, and Manassas Gaps, Richters-town, Thoroughfare Gap, Hay Market, Greenwich, Catlet Station, and Warrentown Junction.

While at Kelly's Ford the company, in common with the entire brigade, was employed in picket and guard duty, with occasional drills. On the 15th September, General Meade having determined to attack at Culpepper Court House, the army crossed the Rappahannock; the Thirteenth crossing at Kelly's Ford and marching to Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan. While here orders were received to detach the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps for service in Tennessee, under General Hooker. The Thirteenth then took farewell of the Army of the Potomac, in which it had seen so much hard service, and received its baptism of fire and blood. On the 24th September the regiment started for Bealton Station, where, on the 29th, taking cars, it passed through Washing-



ton City, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, to Stevenson, Alabama, where it arrived on the 4th day of October, having in seven days traveled 1,100 miles. From the latter place the regiment returned to Wartrace, Tennessee; thence moved to Tullahoma, where it remained ten days, during which time Company D built themselves comfortable houses, the materials for which were supplied by an unfinished church and vacated houses. On the 23d October the regiment was again moved, to take part in the battle of Lookout Mountain; but their withdrawal from the railroad gave opportunity to the rebels to tear it up, which they did; and, on arriving at Anderson, Alabama, the regiment was ordered back to Wartrace bridge, Tennessee, reaching there on the 27th. Expecting to have rest here, the company set about making for themselves comfortable quarters; when these were nearly completed, as usual, marching orders came, and on the 3d November tents were struck, and the regiment moved to Duck River Bridge, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. There being good hope of remaining here during the winter, the company again went to work building quarters, and succeeded in making themselves very comfortable. The time here was occupied in a variety of work; building forts, cutting railroad ties, patrolling the railroad, guard and picket duty, with occasional drills.

Captain George A. Beardley having received promotion as major of the regiment, on the 8th January,



1864, 1st Lieutenant E. D. Pierson, of Company E, was assigned to the command of Company D, by regimental order No. 3, and was mustered as captain on the 15th March following. The variety of duty, and the liberty allowed while at Duck River, broke the monotony of camp life, and the winter passed by quickly and pleasantly. Fish were taken in the stream and rabbits from the fields. The privilege of visiting among the farmers of the vicinity was freely accorded to the members of the command, and the society of their families and fair daughters added greatly to the comforts and amenities of the soldier's life. If ever the boys were happy in their experience of army life, they were so during this camp at Duck River. With April came orders to prepare for a spring campaign. On the 26th April the regiment broke camp and marched to Tullahoma, a distance of nine miles; thence to Dechard, about 13 miles; thence to University Place, on a spur of the Cumberland Mountains. April 30th the command marched about 14 miles, and encamped for the night in Cumberland Valley, near Battle Creek; thence it proceeded to Bridgeport, Alabama; thence to Shell Mound and Lookout Valley; thence to Roseville, Georgia, Lee, and Gordon's Mills, and Pea Vine Church, to the foot of Taylor's Ridge; thence, on the 13th May, through Snake Creek Gap to Resaca, where an attempt was made to dislodge the enemy. The brigade here held in reserve until the afternoon of the 14th, when, as a part of the line of the 14th



corps having given way, it was sent to their support. General Knipes being in the advance, the enemy was by him driven from the field.

On the following day (Sunday, 15th) the 13th took a position on a ridge in an open field, and commenced making a breastwork of rails; but before this was completed the enemy made desperate and continuous charges upon them. The position, however, of the Thirteenth being a commanding one, and partially protected by the rails, the regiment suffered but little, while the enemy's loss was so great that he was compelled to retreat to Dallas, the 13th following him by way of Casseville, where the command participated in a lively skirmish, which resulted in driving the enemy from the town. The command again came in contact with the enemy at Pumpkin Vine Creek, where Moses H. Garabrant\* received wounds from which he afterward died. A vigorous pursuit of the enemy was now kept up, and skirmishes were of daily occurrence. On the 17th of June, in a skirmish near Kenesaw Mountain, Sergeant Edward Patterson was killed, and on the 22d, at Kulp's Farm, near Marietta, Washington Lyon was wounded. Here the enemy made a desperate effort to drive back the brigade, which had taken position across the Sandtown road, over which a part of their army was to retreat if dislodged from Kenesaw.

A flank movement of Sherman at this time caused

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\* Booth wounded also.





the enemy to retreat, who was followed until the regiment reached the Cattahoochie river, where it remained several days. While on picket at this place, July 14th, James Dobson, a recruit who enlisted August 21, 1863, received wounds from which he died, August 24th. July 17th, the command crossed the river, and on the 18th made a reconnoissance, and came in contact with the enemy at Nancy's Creek, and drove them to near Buck Head, then returned again to the brigade. July 20th, the command took part in the battle of Peach-tree Creek.

July 22d, the enemy having withdrawn, an advance was made toward Atlanta, and, after a brief skirmish, the command entrenched itself within a few hundred yards of the fortifications of the city. The enemy, not liking the close proximity to their works, occasionally sent in very unwelcome messengers, by one of which, on the 23d, Washington I. Romer was wounded.

On the 27th the regiment was selected for important special duty. There being irregularity in the line, which it was desirable to straighten, it was ordered that one regiment from each division in the Twentieth Corps should unite in a demonstration on the enemy's works, under cover of which the necessary work should be done, and the position of his forts at the same time be developed. The Thirteenth was selected from the First Division for this duty, being ordered at the same time to burn several houses in their front, from which the enemy's sharp-



shooters had kept up an annoying fire. This work was accomplished with some loss to the regiment, but none to Company D.

On the morning of the 30th the regiment again advanced, taking about sixty prisoners, and taking position near the enemy's forts, threw up breast-works, a part of the men keeping up a steady fire while these were being constructed. After establishing this new line, the Thirteenth was relieved, and fell back to our line of works in the rear. In this short encounter, William H. Van Iderstine had his hand so badly shattered by a fragment of an exploding shell as to render amputation necessary; Joseph Colyer was also wounded in the shoulder and side by the same shell. On the 5th of August, while arranging his tent, George Kinsey was slightly wounded by a rifle-ball, and on the 18th Oba Sherman was struck by a piece of shell while cooking his breakfast.

General Sherman not being able to take the city by direct assault, except at too great an expense of life, concluded to try his favorite plan of "screwing" them out; so the siege was raised, and the Twentieth Corps, on the 25th August, was marched back to the Chattahoochie River to guard the bridge and stores that had accumulated there; while the balance of the army, by a circuitous route, marched to the south of the city. Great was the rejoicing in Atlanta over what was supposed to be the retreat of Sherman. The city was illuminated, the bells were rung, and



other demonstrations of joy exhibited by citizens and soldiery.

While thus unconscious of the true state of affairs, Sherman struck the enemy's line of communication, south of the city, and he was thus, when too late to help himself, forced to realize his condition. Hood, who was in command of the Confederate army, sent out his force to clear the way, but failing in this, and knowing that it was madness to attempt longer to hold the city, he ordered the destruction of locomotives, cars, munitions of war, and immense quantities of other property which he could not move, and abandoned the city to her fate.

The bursting of shells, and the conflagration which ensued, attracted the attention of the Twentieth Corps eight miles to the northward. And the following day, September 2d, the command entered the city, and could truthfully say "Atlanta's ours, and fairly won." On occupying the city, the Thirteenth encamped temporarily on the easterly side, but, as orders had been issued indicating a few weeks of rest, the command moved to a pleasanter location, and built houses after the most approved style. While here, the following account, in verse, of the startling events of the few preceding days was written by a member of Company D.

Atlanta, the stronghold of treason, rebellion,  
Has fallen at last in the hands of the brave;  
And now, let the voice of the North's twenty million  
Proclaim that its army the nation can save.



At Ringold, Joe Johnson had, just where he wanted,  
The mudsills and vandals of Sherman's command,  
And the rebs, in their trenches, felt secure and undaunted,  
And thought themselves able all charges to stand.

But strategy, by "old Sherman," the hero,  
Drew from their entrenchments the deluded host,  
And on the small hills at a place called Resaca,  
They found that they their position had lost.

And then, further south, at a place known as Dallas,  
And at Kenesaw Mountain they made a bold stand,  
But still we went on, sweeping all from before us  
Who dared to insult the fair flag of our land.

By this time Joe Johnson was of opinion,  
That he and his army no longer could stand  
Before the defenders of liberty, union,  
And so he gave over his weakened command.

Then Hood, the succes-or of General Johnson,  
Thought that he his superior skill would show,  
By massing his troops in a covered position,  
And drive back the Yankees by one sudden blow.

But when he advanced in strong lines of battle,  
He found that the Yankees would never retreat,  
And it did not take long him the question to settle,  
Whether he or "old Sherman" had suffered defeat.

Having thus failed in his first grand endeavor  
To drive back the loyal, the true, and the brave,  
Then came the question of importance, whether  
He the city of Atlanta could save?

So, in the defenses he rallied his forces,  
The Georgia militia and veterans combined,  
But soon, to his sorrow, he received leaden doses  
From right, then from left, and then from behind.





Now the hope of the rebels gave way to depression,  
And they burned up munitions of war there in store,  
And soon the gate city was in the possession  
Of Joe Hooker's veterans, the Twentieth Corps.

Written in Atlanta Ga., Sept., 1864.

**1758065**

The enemy having moved to Sherman's rear, with a view to operate on his line of communication, a force was sent to oppose him, and on the 5th October the regiment was moved to the westerly side of the city, and occupied the works built and held by the enemy before their evacuation of the city. While here the regiment assisted in building an interior line of defense, and occasionally went out from 15 to 20 miles on foraging expeditions. General Hood, with his army, being now far in our rear, and General Thomas having sufficient force at Chattanooga to prevent him (Hood) from going too far, the sublime thought of marching from "Atlanta to the sea" presented itself to Sherman's mind. Preparations were at once made to carry out this great move. The railroads in and around the city were destroyed; depots and public buildings were burned, and every thing which could be of use to the enemy destroyed. All being ready, on the 15th the column was put in motion, forward to the sea, passing through Decatur, Social Circle, Madison, and Milledgeville. Before reaching the latter place the Georgia Legislature was in session; but, as Sherman's column headed that way, Governor Brown very wisely suggested an adjournment, which they immediately proceeded to do, each



one looking out for himself, and standing "not upon the order of his going." On the arrival of the Twentieth Corps, the American flag was raised over the State House, and some of the officers, organizing in the Assembly Chamber, passed resolutions to the tune of "Where, oh, where! have the legislators gone?" November 26th, as the column approached Saundersville, some of the enemy's cavalry showing a disposition to dispute the passage, the regiment was deployed in skirmish line, and drove the enemy through the town. Here the Georgia Central Railroad was struck and destroyed as the column advanced. December 9th, when within fifteen miles of Savannah, the command came upon some earthworks occupied by the enemy; after taking their dinners, the Thirteenth, with others of the brigade, got upon their flank by wading through a rice-field, covered by two feet of water. This move, through a field which they had looked upon as a sure defense, so surprised the enemy that they fled in haste to the city. On the following day the march was continued unmolested, the column reaching the city of Savannah in the afternoon.

During all this march from Atlanta, the men had lived almost entirely, and well, too, off the country; but now that the barren wastes that bound the city of Savannah on the west were reached, and there being no supplies, there was not a little suffering for food in the command; to such an extent, indeed, that some refused, through weakness, to work upon the de-



fences which were being thrown up. Three spoonfuls of rice, and a small piece of tough beef, were the rations of a day. This term of starvation, however, was of short duration, for on the 16th the command crossed to Argyle Island, in the Savannah River, where any quantity of rice was to be had, and at almost any price, as the negroes did not know a ten-cent stamp from a five-dollar bill. Earthworks were thrown up here as a defense against the guns of the enemy in position on the South Carolina shore; but as soon as the command crossed to that side the enemy fell back from the river. This move threatening to close his last line of retreat from Savannah, the enemy was compelled to evacuate the city, which was done during the night of the 19th December, General Geary's division occupying it on the 20th, and the Thirteenth recrossing to the Georgia shore, where, on the 23d, it went into camp in a live-oak grove, thus terminating a march of over three hundred miles, and one of the most remarkable campaigns on record.

The company now remained comparatively idle until the 14th of January, 1865, when, with the regiment, it moved into the city on detached service, and was connected with a provisional brigade, acting as guard at the grand depot of supplies connected with the quartermaster's department.

To effect a junction with General Grant at Richmond was now the next object to be gained. To go by land or by water, was the question to be decided.



Sherman, knowing what manner of men he commanded, their ability and willingness to go wherever he might lead, thought to march through the Carolinas would be as quick a way to transfer his army, and would result more disastrously to the enemy, as he could cut their lines of communication, and thus compel them to evacuate the coast. To this plan no objection could be made, and about the 10th of January, 1865, the army was put in motion, heading northward. On the 17th, the regiment crossed on pontoon bridges, to Hutchinson Island, thence across the main channel of the Savannah river, to Palmetto Island. The roads on these islands were in very bad condition, and the command were ordered to remain behind and assist in getting the train over. Before this could be accomplished, a heavy rain-storm set in, which caused the river to rise to such a height as to compel the command to abandon their position and return to Savannah, which separated the regiment from the brigade. So great and rapid was the rise of water, that some of the teams were caught, and wagons and mules sunk beneath the flood, boxes of hard-tack and barrels of "salt junk" floating off rapidly down the stream.

The regiment remained in the city until the 27th, when, the water being still too high to cross at that point, the command marched up the right bank of the Savannah River, about forty miles, to Lower Sister's Ferry, where it crossed, on the 4th February, on a pontoon bridge, into South Carolina.





From thence the command marched to Robertsville and Lawtonville; on the 7th crossed the Coosawatchie swamp; on the 8th crossed the Salkahatchie River; and on the 9th marched to within one mile of Blackville, a station on the Augusta and Carolina Railroad, where the command again joined the brigade, from which it had been separated since the 14th January preceding.

From this point the march was devious, for the purpose of misleading the enemy. On the 17th the command encamped within a few miles of the city of Columbia, which was occupied the same day by the Fourteenth Corps. Day after day the march was continued, passing through towns and villages, fording rivers, etc., until the 27th, when, reaching Hanging Rock Creek, the command rested for a day, and the muster-rolls were made out. From here the command moved in the direction of Chesterfield Court House, where, on the 1st of March, they had a skirmish with the enemy. From thence marched to Cheraw, and crossed the Great Pedee River; thence to the Little Pedee and Lumber Rivers. In this section there was great difficulty, not only in getting the train through, but even in getting through the command itself. A great storm was upon them: the rivers were swollen, and the roads in terrible condition. However, after great labor, and some suffering, the command reached Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 11th, at 10 o'clock, p. m. This place, just previously, had been evacuated by about 25,000



Confederates, who, a week before, had declared their resolution to defend the city to the last; but they adhered to their established rule—to move when Sherman did.

March 13th, the command passed through the city; was reviewed by Generals Sherman and Slocum, and went into camp a short distance out. The 14th was spent in foraging and procuring corn.

On the 15th marched about 15 miles north, on the Raleigh plank road, and encamped near Cape Fear River; the command, while disposing themselves here comfortably for the night, and while smoking their after-supper pipe, was ordered to strike tents and move. The brigade was moved rapidly forward about four miles to near Averysborough, in the rain, over roads in which the mud was in places ten inches deep, to support Kilpatrick's cavalry, which had met the enemy's infantry at that point. The front was reached at about midnight, and the command spent the best part of the remainder of the night in drying their clothes and freeing themselves from the accumulated mud. At early dawn Kilpatrick brought his band to the front, and the strains of "Our Flag is There" was cheerily given, with tantalizing effect on the ear of the enemy.

The ground here was such as to preclude the operation of the cavalry, which was withdrawn, the freshly-arrived infantry taking its place. Soon the command was relieved by other troops, and moved



to the right, when a charge was made and the enemy driven to their strongly-fortified position; this position was a good one for defense, for in their front the quicksands prevented the use of artillery; and in advancing our men were, some of them, in water two feet in depth. At night the Thirteenth was relieved, and went into camp in the rear.

For some reason or other, the enemy retired during the night. A feigned pursuit was made the next day, to give the impression that Raleigh was Sherman's objective point. Soon, however, the command retraced their steps, and pushed forward in the direction of Goldsborough, corduroying portions of the road as they advanced. On the 19th the regiment was ordered to move rapidly forward in the direction of Bentonville, near which place General Slocum's column had developed nearly the whole of Johnson's army.

The command hurried up, and halted in rear of the Fourteenth Corps, which was already engaged. While waiting for orders, a forager came rushing in, and reported that the enemy in large numbers was coming up a road on the extreme left. General Williams at once ordered the Third Brigade beyond the left of the Fourteenth Corps. The brigade had no sooner got into position than the Thirteenth was ordered to cross a ravine, and to put itself in as good a position as possible. This order was promptly obeyed, and temporary works constructed. While this work was going on, the left of the Fourteenth



Corps, which had been sorely pressed, gave way, and exposed the right of the Thirteenth. The regiment quickly changed front, and formed at right angles with the main line. This was scarce done ere the enemy appeared in front of the Thirteenth, moving forward at a double quick; being unconscious of the presence of the regiment, and thinking themselves on the extreme left of our line, they moved forward in good style into the jaws of disaster. Waiting until they had approached within easy range, the Thirteenth opened upon them, their fire partly enfilading their line, and instantly throwing them into disorder. Orders having been given to fall back, a part of the regiment retreated into and across the ravine; but Company D, with five other companies, seeing the demoralizing effect of their first fire, held fast where they stood, and kept up a brisk fire, causing the enemy to seek shelter in the woods, and finally to disappear from the front.

The regiment won great praise on this occasion—and the achievement was deserving of it, for it had saved the army from disaster, and thrown the enemy into confusion—and that, too, without sustaining any loss itself. During the 20th and 21st the regiment remained in the same position. On the 22d the march was resumed, passing through Goldsborough on the 24th, which place had been previously occupied by General Schofield, and went into camp about two miles north of the town. The regiment remained here until the 10th of April, engaged in





various duties, and refitting for another campaign. The news of the fall of Richmond having been received, and Sherman having matured his plans for an offensive movement, on the 10th of April set his column in motion toward the enemy, who was then concentrated at Smithfield. The Third Brigade, being in the advance, soon came upon the enemy's outpost, and a lively skirmish ensued, in which Martin V. B. Ingram, of Company D, who had been detailed as an orderly for General Slocum, received wounds from which he died two days after, and was buried at Smithfield. The enemy having retreated across the Neuse River, Smithfield was entered without opposition. While here, the news of Lee's surrender reached the command, and joy pervaded the entire army. Leaving the wagon train, Sherman now pushed forward rapidly in pursuit of Johnson, the command reaching Raleigh in the afternoon of the 13th, and going into camp south of the city.

The next day came the cheering news of General Sherman having received, by flag of truce, a communication from General Johnson, requesting an armistice, and a statement of the best terms on which he would be permitted to surrender. Following this good news came the sad intelligence of the assassination of the President, Abraham Lincoln, and sorrow filled the hearts of all. While negotiations were going on between the two commanders, the Thirteenth moved its camp to a beautiful young forest, where the tents were arranged with a view to health, com



fort, and a short stay ; but, as the terms agreed upon between Sherman and Johnson were not approved by the authorities at Washington, an advance was ordered, and the regiment moved to the front. On the 26th, final terms having been concluded, the regiment moved back to its camp near Raleigh. Company D now began to realize that they had fought their last fight, and the exuberance of joy found expression in the explosion of canteens filled with powder, for which there now seemed no further use. The much-wished-for day, when the command should commence the homeward march, at last arrived, and on the 29th of April the regiment moved out of camp, heading the column toward Richmond, which place it reached on the 9th of May ; thence the regiment proceeded to Fairfax Seminary, via Chancellorsville, where it had an opportunity of viewing the field over which they had fought two years before, and where some of their comrades were sleeping the sleep of death. The command remained at Fairfax Seminary until the 24th, when it marched to Washington, taking part in the grand review, and then went into camp at Bladensburg, about four miles from the city. Here the regiment remained until the 9th of June, when, transportation being secured, it took cars for Newark, where it arrived on the afternoon of the 10th, and was received by a crowd at the depot, and with an address of welcome by General Theodore Runyon, then the mayor of the city. The regiment was then taken to



the "Ward" U. S. Hospital, where the arms were stacked and the men dismissed, subject to a call for parade.

On the 14th, by the authority of the Municipal Council, a grand civic and military parade took place under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Swords, the first Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment. Under this escort the Thirteenth paraded through the principal streets of the city, and subsequently partook of a dinner provided by the citizens. On the 26th the regiment was mustered out of the United States service, and every surviving member laid aside his arms to be kept only as souvenirs of days of trial, and passed from the soldier back to the private citizen, and to the vocations of such. And now was ended a term of service as full, perhaps, of privation and hardship as any during the war. Company D had marched and fought almost all the way from the Potomac to Rio-Grande. It had marched day and night, in sunshine and in storm, in mud and in snow; it had assisted in building hundreds of miles of road, fought in many of the most hotly-contested battles of the war, in skirmishes almost innumerable, and had suffered every thing to which soldiers in an active and earnest campaign are subject.

To go through all this hardship, privation, and peril was not very agreeable; but to have gone through them is a pleasant thing to remember, and the members of the company feel proud in the consciousness of having done their part in conquering



the Rebellion and maintaining the laws of their land.

To perpetuate the story of its work, the toils, and trials, and sufferings, as well as all the pleasant reminiscences of camp life and the friendship there begun, Company D has resolved itself into D Society; and, when all the actors in the scenes of the preceding sketch have passed away, their sons, like the descendants of those who, in the month of May, 1783, at the Cantonment of the American Army on the Hudson, formed a similar society to "perpetuate as well the remembrance of the vast event" they had brought to pass, "as the mutual friendship which had been formed under the pressure of common danger," shall relate to each other this story as they had it from their sires.

*Esto Perpetua.*







A BRIEF RECORD  
OF THE  
MEMBERS OF COMPANY D.

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To the surviving members of the late Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and to the relatives of those members who did not survive the war, the following record, no doubt, will be of interest, as it gives the date of enlistment or commission, the battles engaged in, when and where, killed or wounded, in what hospitals, and from what cause, when promoted, and to what rank, or any other change that took place during their term of service :

MAJOR GEORGE A. BEARDSLEY

Was born in Sussex County, New Jersey. He was commissioned second-lieutenant July 17, 1862, aged 26 years, and August 22d was promoted to captain of Company D, most of whose members were enlisted by him. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Md., Chancellorsville, Va., and Gettysburg, Pa. During the evening of May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, being, in the confusion of the hour, separated from the regiment, he led a line of skirmishers, composed



of men from General Knipe's brigade, into breast-works built by the regiment the day previous, but which were then occupied by the enemy, and just escaped capture. The following day, May 3d, he had command of the regiment (his superior officers being disabled), and his words of cheer and encouragement gave inspiration to the men, and they did all that human strength could do to stem and turn the tide of battle. While the regiment was encamped at Duck River Bridge, Tenn., Captain Beardsley was detailed to take command of six companies of the Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, New York Volunteers, to collect an assessment of \$30,000 in Lincoln County, Tenn., levied by General George H. Thomas, for the families of three soldiers who were killed in that county by bush-whackers. After his return to the regiment he was promoted to major, but he did not serve long in that capacity, for his business relations at home demanded his presence, and in April, 1864, he resigned.

#### CAPTAIN E. D. PIERSON

Was born in Orange, New Jersey, and was mustered into the United States service as first-lieutenant of Company E, in August, 1862, aged 29 years. On the 25th of July, at Hay Market, Va., while the regiment was on its march to Kelly's Ford, Va., he was detached, and sent to New Jersey to assist in forwarding drafted men and recruits, returning to



the regiment at Duck River, Tenn., November 6, 1863, where he was acting adjutant from November 18, 1863, to January 8, 1864, and was promoted to Captain of Company D on the 15th of March following. He participated in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged except one of the charges made before Atlanta, which took place July 30, 1864. He was mustered out with the regiment.

THOMAS B. SMITH

Was born in Erie County, New York. He was commissioned first-lieutenant August 22, 1862, aged 29 years. On the 14th of September, while on the march after General Lee, in Maryland, he became unfit, by sickness, for further marching, and was left in command of an invalid corps, near Frederick, composed of sick men of the regiment, rejoining the company on the 20th, at Sandy Hook, Md. On the 30th of October, while on the march up the Potomac, to opposite Shepherdstown, Va., he was detailed to take command of the provost guard in the town of Sharpsburg, Md., where he remained until November 11th, when he rejoined the company. January 18, 1863, at Wolf Run Shoals, Va., he was promoted to adjutant of the regiment. At the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, he was wounded in the left arm near the shoulder, and sent to field hospital at the U. S. Ford on the Rappahannock, and then to Aquia Creek, Va., from which place he received leave of absence, and went to Newark, N. J., where he re-



ported to Ward Hospital. He rejoined the regiment, July 8th, at Frederick, Md. Continuing to suffer from sickness which threatened to prove fatal, while at Kelley's Ford, Va., he offered his resignation, which was accepted August 10th, and he returned to his home, where his health was finally restored.

JAMES L. CARMAN,

Who was second-lieutenant of Company E, was promoted to first-lieutenant of Company D, January 18, 1863, and participated in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, except the battle of Dallas, Ga. He was wounded before Atlanta, Ga., August 18, 1864, and sent to Division Hospital, where he remained until October 29th, when he returned to his company. He was detailed as aid-de-camp to Colonel E. A. Carman, while the colonel commanded the brigade. January 31, 1865, he was promoted to captain of Company G, and was mustered out with the regiment.

CHARLES H. CANFIELD

Was born in Orange, N. J. He enlisted as a private in Company G, Second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and was promoted to second-lieutenant of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, August 11, 1862, aged 21 years. He participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged, except the battle of Antietam, which occurred before he joined the company for duty. December 25, 1864, he was promoted to first-lieu-





tenant, and at the same time adjutant of the regiment. Mustered out of service with the regiment.

FRANKLIN MURPHY

Was born in Jersey City, N. J., enlisted about the 20th of July, 1862, aged 16 years, and was mustered in the United States service as corporal. He was promoted from corporal of Company A, to second-lieutenant of Company D, March 2, 1863, and on the 26th of July following was assigned to ambulance corps. March 17, 1864, he was promoted to first-lieutenant of Company A. Mustered out with the regiment.

JOHN P. DECKER

Was born in Newfoundland, N. J., enlisted July 29, 1862, aged 21 years, and was mustered into the United States service as third-sergeant. January 18, 1863, he was promoted to first-sergeant. He was detailed as acting sergeant-major August 13, 1864, and promoted to that office on the 31st of the same month. April 24, 1865, he was promoted to second-lieutenant of Company I, and was mustered out with the regiment.

GEORGE G. WHITFIELD

Was born in Belleville, N. J., enlisted July 30th, 1862, aged 30 years, and was mustered into the United States service as first-sergeant. At the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862, he was wounded



in the thigh, and sent to hospital at Frederick, Md., and from there to Kingssessing Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. November 1st, while in hospital, he was promoted to second-lieutenant of Company A, and reported for duty, February 23, 1863, at Stafford Court House, Va., where the regiment was quartered. At the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, he was wounded in right lung and sent to hospital at Georgetown, D. C., where he died May 8th. His body was sent to Newark, N. J., and buried in Fairmount Cemetery.

WILLIAM G. BOGGS

Was born in Paterson, N. J., enlisted July 17, 1862, aged 30 years, and was mustered into the United States service as second-sergeant. November 1st, he was promoted to first-sergeant, and on the 18th of June, 1863, he was promoted to sergeant-major. He participated in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville with Company D, and was discharged June 12, 1863, while on the march to Gettysburg, Pa., to accept a commission. On the 13th of August he was commissioned captain of Company A, Thirty-third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. While leading his company at the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23d, he was wounded in the arm and sent to hospital, where he died on the 14th of December. His body was sent home to his friends, and buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J.



## GEORGE H. FIELDS

Was born in Lowell, Mass., enlisted July 23, 1862, aged 20 years. Promoted to the position of commissary-sergeant, August 25, 1862, which position he held until the company was discharged.

## JOHN R. MILLER

Was born in Rahway, N. J., enlisted July 29, 1862, aged 20 years, and was mustered in the United States service as fourth-sergeant. He participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged. January 1, 1865, he was promoted to first-sergeant, and discharged with the company.

## EDWARD PATERSON

Was born in New York City, enlisted July 18, 1862, aged 26 years, and was mustered in as sergeant. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, and Dallas, and was killed in a skirmish near Kenasaw Mountain, Ga., June 17, 1864, and is buried in the National Cemetery, at Marietta, Ga., Section C, grave 1,025.

## JAMES C. PAIGE

Was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., enlisted August 1, 1862, aged 33 years, and was mustered in as corporal. November 1, 1862, he was promoted to sergeant. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Md., Gettysburg, Pa., and Chancellorsville, Va. In July, 1863, he was sent to hospital at Alexandria, Va., sick, and on the 28th of December, 1864, was trans-



ferred to the Vet eran Reserve Corps, and discharged therefrom June 27, 1865.

GEORGE W. LAWRENCE

Was born in Newark, N. J., enlisted August 13, 1862, aged 23 years, and was mustered into the United States service as corporal. May 1, 1863, he was promoted to sergeant. He participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged, except the battles of Peachtree Creek, and before Atlanta, Ga. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. July 4th, he was sent to hospital sick, and returned to duty at Kelley's Ford, Va., August 1st. He was again sent to hospital at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., on the 22d of June, 1864, and rejoined the company on the 15th of October. Was discharged with the company.

EDWIN HOYT

Was born at Silvermine, Conn., enlisted August 6, 1862, aged 26 years, and was mustered in as corporal. He participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged, and was promoted to sergeant July 30, 1864. Discharged with the company.

THOMAS R. DEVOR

Was born in Dover, N. J., enlisted August 14, 1862, aged 27 years. He participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged, and was promoted to corporal November 1, 1862. November 11th he was detailed as provost guard at Sharps-





burg, Md., and returned to the company December 10th. April 1, 1865, he was promoted to sergeant, and was discharged with the company.

SAMUEL MILBURN

Was born in Morris County, New Jersey, enlisted August 5, 1862, aged 36 years, and was mustered into service as corporal. He participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged. In the spring of 1863 he was detailed as color-guard, and in May, 1865, was promoted to sergeant. Discharged with the company.

ANDREW W. LEFURGE

Was born ———, N. J., enlisted August 7, 1862, aged 30 years, and was mustered into the United States service as corporal. He participated in the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862. In January, 1863, he became disabled by an accident, and was sent to hospital at Washington, D. C., and from there to Camp Convalescent at Alexandria, Va., where he was transferred to the invalid corps, September 3, 1863, and discharged therefrom April 18, 1864.

JOHN A. SPENCE

Was born at Little Falls, N. J., enlisted August 6, 1862, aged 25 years, and was mustered into the service as corporal. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Resaca. In August, 1863, he was sent to the hospital at Wash-



ington, sick, and returned to duty in October. At the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864, he was wounded in the right hand and sent to hospital at Nashville, Tenn., and from there to Ward Hospital, Newark, N. J., where he was discharged.

IRA W. CONSELYEA

Was born in Caldwell, N. J., enlisted August 14, 1862, aged 22 years, and was mustered into the United States service as corporal, August 25th. At the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, he was wounded and sent to the hospital at Frederick, Md. From there he was taken to Summit House Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., and was discharged January 20, 1863, for disability.

PETER H. RUNYON

Was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., enlisted July 29, 1862, aged 41 years, and was mustered in as corporal. He was disabled at the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862, and was sent to hospital at Smoketown, Md., from thence to Frederick, Md., and from thence to Fairfax Station, Va., where, on the 28th of December, 1862, he was discharged for disability.

WILLIAM H. DODD

Was born in Bloomfield, N. J., enlisted August 11, 1862, aged 25 years. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Gettysburg, and Chancellorsville. On the 10th of January, 1863, he was promoted to corporal. July 25th he was detailed on recruiting service,



and sent to Jersey City, N. J., and September 10th he went to draft rendezvous at Trenton, N. J., to guard drafted men and recruits. While there he was appointed post carpenter, and afterward commissary-sergeant of the post, in which capacity he served until June 24, 1865, when he was discharged.

JOHN LEWIS

Was born in England, enlisted August 11, 1862, aged 23 years, and participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged. Promoted to Corporal July 30, 1864. January 1, 1865, at Savannah, Ga., he was detached to take charge of the drum-corps. Discharged with the company.

WILLIAM H. JEROLEMAN

Was born in Newark, N. J., enlisted July 25, 1862, aged 18 years, and participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged. November 11, 1862, he was detailed to do provost-guard duty at Sharpsburg, Md., and returned to the company on the 10th December. January 1, 1865, he was promoted to corporal. On the march from Raleigh, N. C., to Washington, D. C., in the latter part of May and first part of June, 1865, he was detached as a guard to the wagon-train. Was discharged with the company.

WASHINGTON R. RUSSELL

Was born in Alexandria, Va., enlisted August 8, 1862, aged 21 years, and participated in all the bat-



tles in which the company was engaged. December 25, 1862, he was sent to hospital, camp B, Maryland, sick, and returned to the company March 1, 1863. At the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, he was wounded in the right breast, and sent to the Twelfth Corps Hospital at Aquia Creek, Va., returning to duty on the 12th of the same month. Discharged with the company.

GEORGE F. BALDWIN

Was born in Bloomfield, N. J., enlisted August 6, 1862, aged 21 years. He participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged. May 1, 1863, he was promoted to corporal. Discharged with the company.

HENRY F. HARRISON

Was born in Caldwell, N. J., enlisted August 8, 1862, aged 21 years. He participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged, except Gettysburg, Pa., and Peachtree Creek, Ga. At the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862, he was slightly wounded in the arm, but remained with the company. June 13, 1863, he was sent to hospital from Stafford Court House, sick, returning to the company July 25th; was sent to hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., sick, and returned to duty while the company was at Atlanta, Ga. May 1, 1865, he was promoted to corporal. Discharged with the company.

REV. ABRAM M. HARRIS

Was born in the village of Stillwater, N. J., enlisted





August 15, 1862, aged 22 years, participating in all the battles in which the company was engaged. At the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862, he was wounded and sent to Turner's Lane Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., returning to the company at Stafford Court House, Va., in March, 1863. May 1, 1863, he was promoted to corporal. Discharged with the company.

WILLIAM H. PAGE

Was born in ———, enlisted July 25, 1862, aged 15 years; mustered in the United States service as musician. In January, 1863, he was sent to hospital at Washington, D. C., sick, and was discharged therefrom March 17, 1863.

ALBERT MASON

Was born in Rahway, N. J., enlisted July 26, 1862, aged 17 years, and was mustered into the service as a musician. In June, 1864, he was detached to do duty at the hospital of the First Division, Twentieth Corps, near Atlanta, Ga., and returned to the company in December following. Discharged with the company.

FREDERICK H. PROUT

Was born in Newark, N. J., enlisted July 28, 1862, aged 20 years, and was mustered as wagoner. He was taken prisoner at Chesterfield, S. C., March 2, 1863, was exchanged, and returned to duty about the 1st of June following. Discharged with the company.



## ARMSTRONG, JAMES C.,

Was born in Orange County, N. Y., enlisted August 4, 1862, aged 27 years, and was killed at the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862. Place of burial unknown.

## ATKINS, NICHOLAS,

Recruit, enlisted February 9, 1864, reported for duty April 26, 1864. Was engaged in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kulps Farm, and before Atlanta, Ga. Was sent to Division Hospital, sick, March 10, 1865, and returned to duty some time in April; and on June 1st was transferred to the Thirty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.

## ATKINS, ABRAM,

Was born in Boonton, N. J., enlisted August 19, 1862, aged 21 years, and participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged, except Chancellorsville, Va., Gettysburg, Pa., Averysboro and Bentonville, N. C. Was wounded at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862, and sent to hospital at Frederick City, Md., and from there to Little York, Pa. Returned to duty, October 1, 1863, at Wartrace Bridge, Tenn. Was slightly wounded in the arm at Saundersville, Ga., but did not leave the company. Was sent to hospital, sick, at Savannah, Ga., and returned to duty at Raleigh, N. C., in April, 1865. Discharged with the company.



## ATHA, THOMAS H.,

Was born in England, enlisted August 5, 1862, aged 22 years, participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged, and was discharged with the company.

## BURLEW, JOHN J. C.,

Was born in Rahway, N. J., enlisted August 4, 1862, age 21 years, participated in the battle of Antietam, after which he was sent to hospital at Washington, D. C., sick, and was transferred to the Invalid Corps, July 1, 1863.

## BURLEW, JACOB,

Was born in Rahway, N. J., enlisted August 4, 1862, aged 25 years, participated in the battle of Antietam; sent to hospital at Washington, D. C., sick, and transferred, July 1, 1863, to Invalid Corps.

## BARTLETT, WM., SEN.,

Was born in England, enlisted August 4, 1862, aged 48 years, participated in the battle of Antietam, was sent to hospital at Fairfax Station, Va., sick, and was discharged December 28, 1862, on account of general disability.

## BARTLETT, WILLIAM, JR.,

Was born in England, enlisted August 2, 1862, aged 25 years, participated in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville, and was killed in the latter, on the 3d of May, 1863. Place of burial unknown.



## BOOTH, JOHN,

Was born in Franklin, N. J., enlisted August 9, 1862, aged 21 years; and on the 25th of August was transferred to Company I. Participated in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca and Dallas. Was wounded at Dallas by a gunshot through both thighs, and sent to hospital at Kingston, Ga., then to Nashville, Tenn., and from there to Newark, N. J. On the 1st of May, 1865, he returned to duty, and was discharged with the company.

## COOK, CHARLES E.,

Was born in Clinton, N. J., enlisted August 4, 1862, aged 24 years, participated in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville. In August, 1863, he was sent to the hospital at Frederick, Md., sick, and on the 1st of September was transferred to the Invalid Corps. Discharged June 7, 1865.

## COLE, JESSE R.,

Was born in Philadelphia, Penn., enlisted August 8, 1862, aged 19 years, and was killed at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. Place of burial unknown.

## CARTER, ALFRED,

Was born in Newark, N. J., enlisted August 8, 1862, aged 20 years, participated in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, and died at Regimental Hospital, Duck River Bridge, Tenn.,





April 17, 1874, of inflammation of the bowels. His body was sent home to his friends.

CROWLEY, STEPHEN,

Recruit, enlisted February 2, 1864, and died of pneumonia, February 29, 1864, at Regimental Hospital, at Duck River Bridge, Tenn., and is buried at National Cemetery, Stone River, Tenn., Section 1, grave 268.

CURREN, JOHN J.,

Was born in Newark, N. J., enlisted August 7, 1862, aged 22 years. He was sent to the hospital at Washington, D. C., sick, just before the battle of Antietam, and from there to Baltimore, Md., where he was discharged January 17, 1863.

COLLERD, DAVID B.,

Was born in Newark, N. J., enlisted August 11, 1862, aged 18 years, participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged, except the battle of Atlanta, Ga. Detailed as wagon guard, July 1, 1864, and returned to the company, October 6, 1864. Discharged with the company.

COLYER, JOSEPH,

Was born in Newark, N. J., enlisted August 1, 1862, age 18 years \* \* \* Reported to the company for duty, April 15, 1864. Was wounded before Atlanta, Ga., July 30, 1864, and sent to hospital. Nashville, Tenn., and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. Discharged June 26, 1865.



## COURTER, DANIEL C.,

Recruit, enlisted August 25, 1864, and reported to the company for duty in September, at Atlanta, Ga. Participated in the battles of Averysboro' and Bentonville, N. C. Discharged with the company.

## COURTER, EMMONDS,

Recruit, enlisted August 25, 1864, and reported to the company for duty in September, at Atlanta, Ga. Participated in the battles of Averysboro' and Bentonville, N. C. Discharged with the company.

## DÜTSCH, PHILIP,

Recruit, enlisted September 23, 1864, and reported to the company for duty, November 5th, at Atlanta, Ga. Participated in the battles of Averysboro' and Bentonville, N. C. Detailed as cattle-guard, December 2, 1864, and returned to company in January, 1865. Discharged with the company.

## DAVIS, GEORGE,

Was born in Boston, Mass., enlisted August 14, 1862, aged 19 years, participated in the battle of Antietam, after which he was sent to hospital at Frederick, Md., sick, and discharged January 6, 1863, for disability.

## DAY, LUDLOW,

Was born in Chatham, N. J., enlisted August 15, 1862, aged 38 years, participated in the battle of Antietam, was sent to hospital at Washington, D. C., sick, and discharged November 10, 1863.



## DOBSON, JAMES,

Recruit, enlisted August 21, 1863, and participated in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, and Kulps Farm, Ga. While on picket duty along the Chattahoochee River, Ga., July 14, 1864, he was wounded and sent to hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he died August 24, 1864. Buried in National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn., Section F, grave 490.

## EGBERT, JOHN H.,

Was born in Morris county, N. J., enlisted August 7, 1862, aged 22 years. At the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, he received a gun-shot wound in the left knee joint, and was sent to hospital at Frederick City, Md., and from there to Chester, Pa., and then to Newark, N. J. April 10, 1863, he returned to the company at Stafford Court House, Va., but, not being able to do duty, he was sent to hospital at Alexandria, Va., and from there to convalescent camp, where he was transferred to Company D, Twelfth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, and promoted to corporal. Discharged June 28, 1865.

## EDWARDS, LEMUEL H.,

Was born in Passaic county, N. J., enlisted August 2, 1862, aged 37 years. Participated in the battle of Antietam. November 12, 1862, he was sent to Smoketown, Md., hospital, sick; from thence to camp B, Md.; from thence to Camp Convalescent, Washington, D. C., and from thence to Mansion House



Hospital, Alexandria, Va., where he was discharged July 26, 1863.

EDGAR, MOSES,

Was born in Morris county, N. J., enlisted August 4, 1862, aged 31 years. Participated in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville. At the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, he was wounded and sent to hospital. Returned to the company at Duck River, Tenn., March 28, 1864, and on the 27th of April was sent to hospital at Tullahoma, Tenn., and on the 6th of May returned again to duty. In January, 1865, he was sent to hospital at Savannah, Ga., and returned to duty on the 25th of April. Discharged with the company.

FREEMAN, STEPHEN,

Was born at Newfoundland, N. J., enlisted August 2, 1862, aged 31 years. Participated in the battle of Antietam; shortly after which he was sent to hospital at Little York, Pa., sick, where he was discharged November 8, 1862.

GREEN, AARON,

Was born in Essex county, N. J., enlisted August 4, 1862, aged 43 years. He participated in the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862, where his back was injured by the concussion of a shell, but remained with the company until after the battle, and was then sent to Army Square Hospital, Washington, D. C.; from thence to Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., and thence to Ward Hospital, New-





ark, N. J., September 3, 1863, he was transferred to Company A, Twentieth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, and sent to Trenton, N. J., to guard conscripts. Discharged from the latter place July 7, 1865.

GARABRANT, JAMES E.,

Was born in Newark, N. J., enlisted August 6, 1862, aged 19 years. Participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged. Discharged with the company.

GRIFFIN, JOHN,

Was born in Paterson, N. J., enlisted August 6, 1862, aged 21 years. He participated in the battle of Antietam, after which he was sent to hospital, sick, and then to Camp Convalescent, where he was discharged May 25, 1863.

GILES, THOMAS,

Was born in Bloomfield, N. J., enlisted July 30, 1862, in Company D, aged 22 years, and was transferred to Company I on the 25th of August. Participated in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, except Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. On the 4th of September, 1862, he was detailed as regimental armorer, which position he held until the 9th of September, 1863, when he returned to duty with the company. April 6, 1865, he was detailed as commissary guard; and soon after, as he was suffering with a scalded foot, he was sent to hospital at Fort



Schuyler, and then to Ward Hospital, Newark, N. J., where he was discharged July 27, 1865.

GARABRANT, MOSES H.,

Was born in Newark, N. J., enlisted August 6, 1862, in Company D, aged 21 years, and on the 25th of August was transferred to Company I. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, and Dallas. At the battle of Dallas, Ga., he was wounded in the left knee, and sent to field hospital, Twentieth Corps, where his leg was amputated; from there he was taken to Marietta, Ga., and then to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he died from second amputation of his leg. His body was taken home by his friends and buried in Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, New Jersey.

HARRISON, GEORGE R.,

Was born in Livingston, N. J., enlisted August 14, 1862, aged 18 years, and was killed at the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862. Place of burial unknown.

HOWATT, JAMES P.,

Was born in Alleghany county, Pa., enlisted August 9, 1862, in Company D, aged 18 years, and on the 25th of the same month was transferred to Company I. He participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged except the battle at Bentonville, N. C. At the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863, he was wounded in the left temple, and also had a toe



broken on his right foot by a glancing ball, and was sent to field hospital, Twentieth Corps. Returned to the company about the 1st of September, at Kelly's Ford, Va. The two last months of his service were spent on detached duty at division headquarters. Discharged with the company.

HOPPER, BYRON C.,

Was born in Pompton, N. J., enlisted August 1, 1862, aged 21 years, and at the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862, he received wounds from which he died October 12th, at Frederick, Md. His body was sent home and buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

HARGREAVES, JOHN S.,

Was born in Belleville, N. J., enlisted August 1, 1862, aged 25 years. He participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged. Was sent to hospital with heart-disease from Harper's Ferry, Va., in December, 1862, and returned to duty in January, 1863, at Wolf Run Shoals. Discharged with the company.

INGRAM, MARTIN V. B.,

Was born in New York City, enlisted August 6, 1862, in Company D, aged 20 years, and was transferred to Company I on the 25th of the same month. He participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged. While on the march to Goldsboro', N. C., he was detached as mounted skirmisher to



division headquarters; and, in a skirmish with the enemy's pickets, on the 10th of April, 1865, he received wounds from which he died the following day, and was buried at Smithfield. His body was afterward taken to Raleigh, N. C., and buried in the National Cemetery, Section 23, grave 11.

JENKINS, LEANDER,

Was born in Newark, N. J., enlisted August 14, 1862, aged 18 years, and was sent to the hospital at Frederick, Md., sick, just before the battle of Antietam. From Frederick he was taken to Philadelphia, Pa., where he was transferred to the Invalid Corps, and was discharged therefrom August 24, 1865.

KINSEY, GEORGE,

Was born in the town of Haverstraw, N. Y., enlisted August 6, 1862, aged 24 years, and participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged, except the battles of Averysboro' and Bentonville, N. C. On the 5th of August, 1864, he was wounded before Atlanta, Ga., and was sent to field hospital, Twentieth Corps; from thence to Chattanooga, Tenn.; thence to Nashville, Tenn.; thence to Jeffersonville, Ind.; thence to Camp Dennison, Ohio, and from there to Ward Hospital, Newark, N. J., where he was discharged May 3, 1865.

LOVE, JAMES,

Was born in Ireland, enlisted August 4, 1862, aged 26 years. He participated in all the battles in which





the company was engaged, except the battles of Gettysburg, Pa., and Averysboro' and Bentonville, N. C. At the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, he was wounded and sent to hospital at Washington, D. C., from which he returned to the company some time in October of the same year. While the company was at Duck River Bridge, Tenn., he was detached to do duty in the quartermaster's department at Shelbyville, Tenn., and returned to the company February 4, 1864. Being taken sick on the march to Goldsboro', in the month of March, 1865, he was sent to the hospital, and rejoined the company at Washington, D. C. Discharged with the company.

LYON, WASHINGTON,

Was born in Bloomfield, N. J., enlisted August 4, 1862, aged 26 years. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Md., Gettysburg, Pa., and Resaca, Dallas, and Kulps Farm, Ga. While on the march from Sharpsburg, Md., to Fairfax Station, Va., he was left, by the provost guard, near Hillsboro', sick, where he was taken prisoner. He was soon after paroled and exchanged, and returned to the company in June, 1863. At the battle of Kulps Farm, Ga., he was wounded, and was sent to hospital at Nashville, Tenn., and returned to duty April 25, 1865, at Raleigh, N. C. Discharged with the company.

LAMBERT, WILLIAM H.,

Was born in Newark, N. J., enlisted August 12,



1862, aged 18 years. He participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged, except the battles of Peach-tree Creek, and before Atlanta, Ga. At the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, he was wounded in the shoulder, and sent to hospital at Aquia Creek, Va., and rejoined the company at Stafford Court House, Va. June 17, 1864, he was sent to hospital at Nashville, Tenn., sick, and returned to duty August 9, 1864. Discharged with the company.

MORGAN, DAVID,

Was born in Newark, N. J., enlisted July 21, 1862, aged 19 years. He participated in the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862, after which he was sent to hospital at Frederick, Md., sick, and from there to Baltimore, Md., where he was transferred to the Invalid Corps, December 16, 1862, from which he was discharged July 3, 1863.

MILBURN, DAVID S.,

Was born in Morris Co., N. J., enlisted August 9, 1862, aged 26 years. He participated in the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862, where he received wounds from which he died October 2, 1862. Place of burial unknown.

MILBURN, CHARLES,

Was born in Sussex Co., N. J., enlisted August 5, 1862, aged 29 years, and participated in the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862. April 1, 1863,



he was discharged at Stafford Court House, Va., for disability.

McCONNELL, WILLIAM,

Was born in Newark, N. J., enlisted August 8, 1862, aged 19 years, and was sent to hospital at Washington, D. C., sick, about the 10th of September; from there he was taken to Fort Schuyler, and discharged therefrom November 18, 1862.

MILLER, HENRY,

Recruit, enlisted September 17, 1864, and joined the company at Atlanta, Ga., October 29, 1864. He participated in the battles of Averysboro' and Bentonville, N. C., and was discharged with the company.

MORNINGSTERN, ABRAHAM,

Was born in Ulster County, N. Y., enlisted August 14, 1862, aged 38 years. He participated in the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862. On January 18, 1863, he was sent to Armory Square Hospital, Washington, D. C., sick, and from there to Ward Hospital, Newark, N. J., where he was discharged August 1, 1863.

NORCROSS, WILLIAM,

Was born in Millburn, N. J., enlisted August 7, 1862, aged 22 years. He participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged, and was discharged with the company.

OSBORN, ALEXANDER,

Was born in Morris County, N. J., enlisted August



4, 1862, aged 28 years, and was killed at the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862. Place of burial unknown.

OGDEN, JOHN W.,

Was born in Newark, N. J., enlisted August 14, 1862, in Company D., aged 24 years, and was transferred to Company I August 25th. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Md., and Chancellorsville, Va. In the latter battle he received a flesh-wound in the cheek, and was sent to Judiciary Square Hospital, Washington, D. C., and afterward was detached, and acted as clerk in the office of Judge Advocate, Twenty-second Army Corps. Discharged therefrom June 17, 1865.

ROMER, WASHINGTON I.,

Was born in Buffalo, N. Y., enlisted August 1, 1862, aged 27 years. He participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged, except the battles of Averysboro' and Bentonville, N. C. July 23, 1864, while on picket before Atlanta, Ga., he was wounded, and sent to Chattanooga, Tenn., and from there to Ward Hospital, Newark, N. J. While at the latter place he was acting quartermaster sergeant, and was discharged therefrom July 3, 1865.

RINDELL, ANTHONY C.,

Was born in Rahway, N. J., enlisted August 8, 1862, aged 34 years. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Md., and Chancellorsville, Va. In the latter battle he was wounded in the left hand, and sent to





the Twelfth Corps Hospital, at Aquia Creek, Va., and from there to King Street Hospital, Alexandria, Va., where he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. June 27, 1865, he was discharged at Washington.

REIGHLEY, CHARLES, JR.,

Was born in St. Clair County, Michigan; enlisted August 13, 1862, aged 22 years. He participated in the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862, and on the 4th of December following, was discharged to accept a commission in another regiment.

RITCHIE, CHARLES N.,

Was born in Westchester County, N. Y., enlisted August 14, 1862, aged 38 years. He participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged, except the battle of Gettysburg, Pa. He was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, and sent by the enemy to Libby Prison, at Richmond where he was exchanged, and returned to the company at Wartrace Bridge, Tenn. Discharged with the company.

REIGHLEY, JAMES B.,

Was born in St. Clair County, Michigan, enlisted August 13, 1862, aged 18 years. He participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged, and was discharged with the company.

SCULL, DAVID,

Was born in Passaic, N. J., enlisted August 3, 1862, aged 18 years. September 20, 1862, he was detached



as cattle-guard, and returned to the company in April, 1863. He participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged. He was slightly wounded at the battles of Gettysburg, Pa., and Atlanta, Ga., but did not leave the company. Discharged with the company.

SCULL, JOHN,

Was born in Passaic, N. J., enlisted August 14, 1862, aged 20 years. He participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged, and was discharged with the company.

STEWART, EZRA,

Was born in Newark, N. J., enlisted August 1, 1862, aged 27 years. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862. January 18, 1863, he was sent to hospital at Washington, sick, and was discharged therefrom March 9, 1863. March 3, 1865, he was commissioned as captain of Company I, Fortieth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and remained with the Army of the Potomac till the close of the war.

STEWART, MORTIMER,

Was born in Newark, N. J., enlisted August 14, 1862, aged 28 years, and participated in the battle of Antietam, Md. In January, 1863, he was sent to hospital at Frederick, Md., sick, and from there to Camp Convalescent, at Alexandria, Va., where he was discharged March 21, 1863.



## SHERMAN, OBA,

Was born in Newark, N. J., enlisted August 8, 1862, aged 25 years, and participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged, except the battles of Averysboro' and Bentonville, N. C. August 18, 1864, he was wounded before Atlanta, Ga., and sent to Twentieth Army Corps Hospital, returning to duty September 6th, and on the 18th of the same month he was detailed as orderly at Twentieth Army Corps Headquarters. Discharged with the company.

## SWAIM, GEORGE M.,

Was born in Newark, N. J., enlisted August 11, 1862, aged 18 years, and participated in the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862. October 20th, he was sent to hospital at Washington, sick, and returned to duty in March, 1863. The following month he was sent to hospital at Fairfax Seminary, Va., returning to duty February 28, 1864. On May 21st he was detailed as acting hospital steward, and July 1, 1864, he was promoted to that position. Discharged with the regiment.

## SIMMONDS, ROBERT,

Was born in England, enlisted August 13, 1862, aged 27 years, and participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Va., and Gettysburg, Pa. On the march to Antietam, Md., in September, 1862, he was left at Frederick with a poisoned face, and returned to the company while it was encamped on Maryland Heights. July 27, 1863, he was sent to



Stanton Hospital, at Washington (with poisoned face), and on the 28th of September he went to Convalescent Camp. While on a furlough to Newark, N. J., he was taken sick and reported to Ward Hospital. May 6, 1864, he was transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, and discharged on the 18th of July following.

SHEARWELL, JOSEPH,

Recruit, enlisted September 14, 1864, and joined the company November 10th at Atlanta, Ga. He participated in the battles of Averysboro' and Bentonville, N. C., and was discharged with the company.

TERHUNE, ALBERT H.,

Was born in Newark, N. J., enlisted August 14, 1862, aged 38 years. He participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, soon after which he was sent to hospital at Fairfax Seminary, Va., sick. August 24, 1863, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, from which he was detached as clerk in Judge Advocate's office in Washington, D. C., and discharged therefrom June 17, 1865.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM,

Was born in New York City, enlisted August 14, 1862, aged 33 years. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862, and Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. In the latter of the battles he received wounds from which he died in the





Third Army Corps Hospital, near Potomac Creek, Va. His body was brought home and buried.

VAN IDERSTINE, WILLIAM H.,

Was born in Newark, N. J., enlisted August 11, 1862, aged 18 years, and participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged, except the battles of Avery'sboro' and Bentonville, N. C. July 30, 1864, while before Atlanta, Ga., he was wounded in the hand, and was sent to Twentieth Corps Hospital, where his hand was amputated. He was then taken to Nashville, Tenn., and from there to Ward Hospital, Newark, N. J., where he was discharged January 30, 1865.

VICKORY, WILLIAM,

Was born in England, enlisted July 31, 1862, aged 26 years. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Md., and Chancellorsville, Va., in the latter of which he was killed, May 3, 1863. Place of burial unknown.

VAN ARSDALE, GEORGE J.,

Was born in Somerset County, N. J., enlisted August 8, 1862, aged 22 years. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Md., and Chancellorsville, Va. In this latter battle, May 3, 1863, he received wounds from which he died, May 8, 1863. Place of burial unknown.

WILDE, JAMES B.,

Was born in Newark, N. J., enlisted August 4, 1862.



aged 18 years, and participated in all the battles in which the company was engaged, except the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was slightly wounded in the head at the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862, but remained with the company. February 22, 1862, he was detached as clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, and returned to the company January 1, 1864. March 29, 1865, while at Goldsboro', N. C., he was discharged to accept a commission as First Lieutenant in the Sixty-first Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, in which he was promoted to captain, and participated in the battles of Petersburg and Richmond, Va.

WARREN, WILLIAM,

Recruit, enlisted February 3, 1864, and reported to the company at Duck River, Tenn., March 22d. He participated in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Culps Farm, Peachtree Creek, and Atlanta, Ga., and also Averysboro' and Bentonville, N. C. About June 1, 1865, he was transferred to the Thirty-third Regiment N. J. Volunteers.

WETSELL, ANDREW R.,

Was born in Westfield, N. J., enlisted August 15, 1862, aged 26 years. He participated in the battle of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862, and was killed in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. Place of burial unknown.



## “ D ” SOCIETY.

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Without some statement as to the doings of “ Old Company D ” since the close of the war, this volume would be very incomplete. Thrown together as they were in constant companionship during a long campaign, exposed to the dangers of camp and field, sharing alike the rations of hard-tack and coffee, dreaming together of home and friends under the shelter tent, these men were bound together by ties never to be severed; and it is only natural that, amid the cares of life and the anxieties of business, they should cherish the memory of these three eventful years, and love to meet occasionally to recall the scenes and adventures through which they have passed.

There is no class of men bound together by ties of love and friendship more closely than the members of “ Old Company D.” The forming of a society by such men can be to them a pleasure which they can enjoy with that degree of satisfaction known to none others except a similar organization. The following



Constitution and By-Laws will be marked by their liberality of purpose, as it allows near relatives of deceased members of Company D to become members of the society. The names of the members will be found in the same rotation and style that each member signed the constitution.

Although it does ~~not~~ embrace all the late members of Company D, it includes those who live in easy communication with Newark, N. J., the city in which the company was originally formed. In the enterprise of business, the members became scattered, north, south, east, and west, but those who are not able to join the society and meet them, by reason of separation, are not forgotten, and their names are still held dear by the society.

The meetings of the society occur semi-annually, viz.: the second Tuesday in June and the third Tuesday in January. At the June meeting the society elects its officers; at the January meeting an annual re-union occurs, when a collation is prepared in such striking contrast to government rations, that hard-tack and salt-junk are put to blush.





# CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF

## "D" SOCIETY.

ORGANIZED, DECEMBER 5, 1867.

### PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, We, the undersigned, late members of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, being desirous of forming an organization having for its object the maintenance and strengthening of the bond of union that now exists, and also of fostering the heroic spirit that led us forth to battle in our country's cause, do agree to be governed by the following

### CONSTITUTION.

#### ARTICLE I.

This society shall be styled "D" Society.

#### ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The officers of this society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be elected annually by ballot, a



majority of the votes cast being necessary to a choice.

SEC. 2. The election of officers shall take place at the annual business meeting on the second Tuesday in June.

### ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the society, and enforce the rules and regulations of the same.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President to preside in the absence of the President.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the society; conduct all the correspondence, keep a historic record of the members, and perform such other duties as may from time to time be required of him; and at the expiration of his term of office shall deliver to his successor, or such other person as the society shall direct, all books, papers, and other property of the society in his possession.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys of the society, and pay all bills, if approved by the President, and attested by the Secretary. He shall render an annual report of the finances of the society, and at the expiration of his term of office, shall deliver to his successor or such other person as the society shall direct, all moneys, books, and other property of the society in his possession.



#### ARTICLE IV.

Any person who was a member of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, or the nearest male relative of any person who was a member of the late Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and died during the war, or since that time, may become a member of this society by paying the initiation fee and signing the constitution ; and also those persons who enlisted in Company D and did duty in the same, but whose names were transferred to the rolls of Company I for the purpose of filling that company to its required number are entitled to the privilege of membership.

#### ARTICLE V.

This constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting—notice of such alteration or amendment having been given in writing at a regular meeting previous thereto.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Any person having served in the volunteer or regular army of the United States during the late war can become an honorary member of "D" Society by a



vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular business meeting; and by signing the constitution shall be entitled to all the privileges of the society except voting for officers, and amendments to the constitution and by-laws.

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## BY-LAWS.

### ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The regular meetings of this society shall be held on the second Tuesday of June, and the third Tuesday in January of each year, at such place as may be designated.

SEC. 2. Whenever six (6) members shall request the President in writing, it shall be his duty to call a special meeting of the society.

### ARTICLE II.

Each member shall be required to pay into the treasury *one dollar* initiation fee, and *ten cents* per month, payable semi-annually.

### ARTICLE III.

Ten members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.





ARTICLE IV.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading of minutes.
3. Unfinished business.
4. Report of Committees.
5. New business.

ARTICLE V.

These by-laws may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting—notice of such alteration or amendment having been given in writing at a regular meeting previous thereto.



## ROLL OF "D" SOCIETY.

Geo. A. Beardsley,  
Thos. B. Smith,  
E. D. Pierson,  
Washington I. Romer,  
James E. Garabrant,  
William H. Jeroleman,  
George M. Swaim,  
Anthony C. Rindell,  
John S. Hargreaves (deceased),  
John Booth,  
Charles N. Ritchie,  
J. P. Howatt,  
Geo. W. Lawrence,  
Thomas Giles,  
J. P. Decker,  
Aaron Green,  
Abraham Morningstern,  
Moses Edgar (deceased),  
Edwin Hoyt,  
W. H. Van Iderstine,  
Thos. R. Devor,  
Oba Sherman,  
H. F. Harrison,  
Geo. Kinsey,

Abram Atkins,  
Albert Mason,  
William Norcross,  
John Scull,  
David Scull,  
Washington Lyon,  
James B. Wilde,  
Washington R. Russell,  
Lemuel H. Edwards,  
John Lewis,  
A. H. Terhune,  
Andrew W. Lefurge,  
Wm. S. Lambert,  
John W. Ogden,  
Jas. C. Paige,  
A. Van Arsdale,  
Henry Miller,  
Joseph Shearwell,  
A. M. Harris,  
William H. Dodd,  
David B. Collier,  
Robert Simmonds,  
Philip Dütsch.

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

ROBERT S. SWORDS,  
GARRETT S. BYRNE,  
A. M. MATTHEWS,  
STEPHEN M. HULIN,

ALBERT DELANO,  
SAMUEL R. BEARDSLEY,  
FRED. H. HARRIS.

## OFFICERS FOR 1875.

ABRAHAM MORNINGSTERN, *President*,  
WASHINGTON I. ROMER, *Vice-President*,  
WILLIAM H. JEROLEMAN, *Secretary*,  
THOMAS B. SMITH, *Treasurer*.

5748













